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Lectures, delivered in 1857, treating of the province of ecclesiastical history, the manner in which the study should be pursued, and the advantages to be derived from it. These Lectures are not directly connected with the principal topic of the volume, but they form a most admirable and appropriate introduction to it, and unfold, with an eloquence and felicity of statement which cannot be too highly praised, the exact nature and extent of the author's historical theories. The Lectures which follow, and give to the volume its appropriate title, are a successful application and development of these theories. The first Lecture, which is one of the longest in the volume, and has been condensed from a separate course, is devoted to a general survey of the Eastern Church, its divisions, its historical epochs, its general characteristics, and the special advantages to be gained by the study of it. The next six Lectures are on the Council of Nicæa, the central event in the history of the Eastern Church, including special Lectures on the Emperor Constantine and on Athanasius, and graphic sketches of most of the other prominent actors, beside a summary of the decrees adopted by the Council. The eighth Lecture treats of Mahometanism in its Relations to the Eastern Church, and as a whole is scarcely equal to those which precede and follow it. The last four Lectures present an admirable sketch of the Russian Church, from its foundation to the present time. In general, little or no exception can be taken to the candor and fairness with which Dr. Stanley deals with the disputed points of ecclesiastical history, but in his account of the Council of Nicæa he occasionally fails to render full justice to Arius and his friends, while Athanasius is painted in the warmest colors.

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7. — *Lectures on the Science of Language, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in April, May, and June, 1861.* By MAX MÜLLER, M. A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. From the Second London Edition, Revised. New York: Charles Scribner. 1862. Small 8vo. pp. 416.

FEW men have studied the new science of language, or comparative philology, as it has sometimes been called, more thoroughly or more comprehensively than the author of these Lectures, and certainly no one could have stated the results of his inquiries in a more attractive manner. The substance of the volume, as its title shows, was read as a course of lectures before a popular audience, and it has therefore the clearness and vivacity of treatment which ought to characterize

such productions, while at the same time the writer seldom descends to any unworthy expedient to attract notice and applause. Moreover, in the printed form considerable matter has been added which was omitted when the Lectures were delivered, and is now incorporated again with the text. The extent to which this restoration has been carried will be apparent to any one who compares the length of the different Lectures. For instance, the first covers but little more than twenty-six pages, while the eighth covers sixty-seven pages, and the other seven Lectures vary in length from twenty-five to fifty pages. The whole course, however, is systematically arranged, and the various topics discussed in it are, with a single exception, treated with sufficient minuteness of statement and amplitude of illustration to bring out the author's meaning with clearness and precision. His style is always luminous and exact, and never falls into those obscurities of expression which are so common in the writings of his countrymen.

In his first Lecture he endeavors to show, with much ingenuity and force of argument, that the science of language is one of the physical sciences, and not one of the historical sciences so called. This discussion he resumes in his second Lecture, in which he considers some of the objections to this view, while treating of the growth of language in contradistinction to its history, and also points out the two processes in the growth of language, Dialectical Regeneration, or the formation of new dialects, and Phonetic Decay, or the corruption of the component elements of words. The third Lecture treats of the first or empirical stage of the science, and traces the origin and progress of the empirical or analytical study of language from the time of Aristotle and Plato down to our own age. Having thus laid a broad foundation for the further investigation of his subject, he proceeds in the next three Lectures, which are among the most striking in the course, to treat of the classificatory stage, of the genealogical classification of languages, and of comparative grammar. From the latter topic he passes by a natural transition to a very thorough and elaborate discussion of the constituent elements of language, which he is inclined to think do not exceed five hundred roots in each of the principal languages. The eighth Lecture treats of the Morphological Classification of languages. It opens with an examination of the Semitic family, including under this title the Aramaic, Hebraic, and Arabic branches, and then passes to a discussion of the Turanian group, including all the known languages which do not belong to either the Aryan or the Semitic family. The last Lecture is mainly devoted to the Theoretical Stage in the Science of Language, and comprises an ingenious, but not very satisfactory nor lucid, discussion of the origin of language. From this brief summary of Professor

Müller's Lectures it will be easy to perceive how systematically he has treated his subject, and what, in general, is his method; but no analysis can do justice to his clearness and vigor of statement, his copiousness of illustration, or the fresh life he has thrown into the most abstruse questions connected with the science.

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8. — *A Sketch of the History of the United States from Independence to Secession.* By J. M. LUDLOW, Author of "British India, its Races and its History," "The Policy of the Crown towards India," &c. To which is added, *The Struggle for Kansas.* By THOMAS HUGHES, Author of "Tom Brown's School-Days," "Tom Brown at Oxford," &c. Cambridge [England]: Macmillan & Co. 1862. Small 8vo. pp. xxii. and 404.

THE design of this work is praiseworthy; and we are sorry we cannot add that it has been executed in a manner equally deserving of commendation. "I find the ignorance of my countrymen on the subject of which it treats so general," says Mr. Ludlow in his Preface, "and feel that ignorance to be so dangerous in the feelings which it allows to grow up, and the conclusions to which it allows them to be led by newspaper writers, too often quite as ignorant as their readers, but only more audacious, that I have ventured to think no time should be lost in supplying some elementary, but, I trust, correct data on which a safer judgment may be formed by any who choose to think for themselves." But the writer of such a sketch who has not consulted "either the proceedings, or even the acts, of Congress," and who is not thoroughly acquainted with the Madison Papers, The Federalist, Elliott's Debates, Hamilton's Works, Curtis's History of the Constitution, and Webster's Speeches, is ignorant of much which he ought to know in order to present a trustworthy account of the nature and working of our complex system of government; and in this respect Mr. Ludlow is sadly deficient.

In his account of the last war with England, his prejudices crop out in a very extravagant manner: for instance, he devotes two pages and a half to the capture of the Chesapeake by the Shannon, and entirely omits to mention Perry's victory and several of our most important naval achievements. In his Preface he speaks with some show of indignation of the "outrage" committed by Captain Wilkes in the arrest of the rebel emissaries on board of the Trent. His account of the Bank controversy during Jackson's administration, which seems to have been based wholly on Benton's statements, needs to be entirely